

Snow or rain tonight and Thursday; rising temperature; minimum temperature tonight about twenty-five degrees.

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## CHANGE OCCURS IN LEGAL PROBLEM AT WHITE HOUSE

President Considering Creed  
M. Fulton and Gen. Johnston for Commissioner.

POLITICS NOT REGARDED  
AS FACTOR IN THE RACE

Appointments of Four Municipal  
Court Judges Announced.

SAMUEL C. MILLS OMITTED

No Nomination Made to Police  
Court Bench—Business of Municipal Court Delayed, But  
One Judge on Duty.

There has been another interesting switch in the District Commissioner problem at the White House, and the race for second Commissioner is today between Creed M. Fulton and Gen. John A. Johnston. E. H. Thomas, whose appointment was almost decided upon a few days ago, has been eliminated, and Fulton and Johnston have been coming to the front in jumps. The friends of Mr. Fulton have been especially active and have sent to the White House some unusually strong indorsements.

It has become known that the President did not consider Gen. Johnston's name at the time he selected Cuno H. Rudolph because he believed that Gen. Johnston would not accept the position. His friends are now of the opinion that Gen. Johnston might not be averse to accepting, and this has induced the President to replace him in the list of those under consideration.

As between Johnston and Fulton there will be a pretty fight. The President has said that he does not care about the politics of the two Commissioners. He will not adhere to the time-honored custom of appointing a democrat and a republican if it interferes with his getting two good men. He is after quality rather than politics, and he does not even know the politics of Gen. Johnston. He has been informed that Mr. Fulton is a democrat. It is generally understood that Gen. Johnston is a republican, although he has given little consideration to politics while in the army or since.

Former Army Officer.

Gen. Johnston resigned from the army about twelve years ago and has lived in Washington ever since, having no voting residence elsewhere. Mr. Fulton is from Virginia, but has not maintained a voting residence there, it is stated. Gen. Johnston is a man of large wealth and his appointment has been urged on the ground that the salary would not be of consequence to him and that he would devote his time to District affairs from motives of public welfare. Mr. Fulton is also said to be a man of means and able to maintain a position of rank with his appointment.

The President takes good naturedly and much amusement in the fact that about the time he makes up his mind to appoint a man, the knickers get busy and put that man out of business, and forward some one else. He evidently feels that he has no way of finding out about a man except through the work of the knickers.

Municipal Judges Reappointed.

The President today settled the fight over the municipal judges by sending to the Senate the names of Charles S. Bundy, Thomas H. Callahan, Luke C. Strider and R. H. Terrell for reappointment, dropping Justice Samuel W. Mills from the list. The nomination of a police judge was not made, that not having been settled.

It is hoped that the nominations will be promptly confirmed, so that the municipal courts may be in business. The term of Justice Aukam does not expire until November 11 of this year. His explanation is made at the White House as to why Justice Mills has been dropped and the other four judges reappointed. It is unofficially stated, however, that Judge Mills' age has been against him, and the law permitted the reappointment of only four of the five judges.

Accumulation of Cases.

With only one judge on the bench of the Municipal Court, where there have heretofore been six, and under the law, should now be five, the cases were piling up fast, notwithstanding the fact that Judge Aukam has been doing a great amount of work in an effort to keep the business of the court up to date. Yesterday the court was held before the court, exclusive of landlord and tenant cases, and of those Judge Aukam was only able to try four, which were all contested. The rest had to go over. There were about thirty cases today, and the judge was able to dispose of only a small proportion of them.

Fifteen Thousand Cases Filed.

Judge Aukam has kept up with the landlord and tenant cases. About fifteen thousand of these suits have been filed with the court in the ten months that it has been doing business. This means that an average of about sixty a day are filed. While the great majority are not contested, some of the most stubborn cases to dispose of. Because it is the holiday season many of the persons involved in the debt cases now before the court were willing to let them be continued. Many of the plaintiffs were out of town or on vacation, and the consequence is that the court has been a model for its successors. He accepted the office of commissioner of the general land office at the urgent solicitation of President Roosevelt and of Secretary Gifford, who knew personally his sterling character and exceptional ability. He did not seek that office. He accepted his present position only upon the earnest solicitation of the President. He did not seek it. He meant nothing to him but hard work and poor pay. He accepted a large and lucrative law practice simply at the call of patriotic duty. "It is possible that he at once became the scoundrel and arch enemy of the people that he has been depicted in the

## FALL OF ICY MIST IN BIG STORM'S VAN

Horses Unable to Travel on  
Slippery Pavement and  
Traffic Is Suspended.

VEHICLES ARE ABANDONED  
ON EVERY THOROUGHFARE

Twenty-Four Hours Ahead of Sleet,  
Snow or Rain.

HARBOR IS ALMOST TIED UP

Crest of Cold Wave Over Philadelphia—Misery in New York Due to Freezing Temperature. Southwest Finds Relief.

The fall of sleet, rain or snow will continue at least twenty-four hours. It will result in most disagreeable conditions.

At 2 o'clock today the temperature was 18 above zero. Should the precipitation turn into snow the fall will be heavy.

E. B. GARRIOTT, Forecaster, Weather Bureau.  
A fall of frozen mist, advance guard of the predicted heavy snowstorm, came in from the west about 11 o'clock this forenoon.

Since midnight threatening conditions had prevailed. Dark storm clouds passed rapidly across the skies, propelled by a brisk and biting northeast wind. Smoke from stacks and chimneys hung heavily over the city.

The frozen particles falling this afternoon were like those which preceded the disastrous "freakback" of March 4. They accumulated upon the pavements and roadways, giving them an icy covering, and making pedestrianism difficult and causing many horses to fall.

Horses Led to Stables.

Humane drivers unhitched, leaving their vehicles on the street, while the horses were led to their stables. At noon today there were many abandoned and horseless carriages, carts and wagons stretched along Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the War, State and Navy Department buildings.

Even horses whose shoes were sharp were unable to negotiate the slippery concrete. To get back to their stables it was necessary in numerous instances to wrap hoofs in jute or canvas sacks. At one time this afternoon there were seven horses down on the concrete along Pennsylvania avenue between 9th and 11th streets.

A common picture was men and boys shoving or pulling deserted vehicles, some of them heavily laden, to the establishments of their owners. Market wagons loaded with meats, fish and vegetables were left in the middle of the roadway while the drivers struggled to get the unharnessed horses under cover.

Abandoned Vehicles Everywhere.

An ash wagon, loaded to the brim, came near being struck by an electric car that was sliding along the rails. The horse, after falling, had been taken from the vehicle. About ten men were dragging the wagon across the Avenue to 10th street, where the road is cobblestoned.

Delivery wagons were stalled all about town. Carts loaded with coal were forsaken at different points. Traffic on many thoroughfares was confined practically to the street cars and automobiles. Gum shoes were in active demand and raised umbrellas soon became glass incrusts. Street scenes reminded Washingtonians of the blizzard of March 4 in its earlier stages.

Feeling the warning of the weather bureau many families had in supplies of fuel and food yesterday, anticipating the recurrence of the tie-up features of the inauguration day blizzard. Suburbanites upon awaking and finding that the snowstorm had not arrived, carried their gum shoes to town in packages under the arm or in an overcoat pocket so as to be prepared for the worst upon their return to their homes.

Sixteen Degrees Record.

The minimum temperature in the District for the past twenty-four hours was reached at 8 o'clock this morning, when the weather bureau thermometers registered 16 degrees above zero. This was 4 degrees lower than at the same hour yesterday morning, when the minimum was recorded as 20 degrees.

Forecasters said today that the temperature fluctuations accompanying the general disturbance have been marked and rapid, and that precipitation in the form of rain, snow or sleet has been general.

Snowfalls were reported generally to be prevailing in the middle and northern sections of the country, while it has rained generally throughout the south.

Prof. Garrriott predicts that the minimum temperature in the District of Columbia tonight or early tomorrow morning will be about 25 degrees.

Ice Hinders River Traffic.

The low temperature solidified the drifting ice in the river and today it is as hard if not harder than at any time during the freeze.

The steamer Anne Arundel from Baltimore was able to come up the river last night without much trouble, but off Fort Washington she ran into gorges ice and hung up. The tug William H. Yerkes, Jr., armed with an ice plow, coming up the river early this morning, broke her loose, and she reached this city about 6 a.m. today.

The steamer City of Milford, which was to have left for the river landings, was held in port on account of the ice. The Norfolk line boat arrived here practically on time. The big naval tug and the army steamer, Gen. Robert Swart-



THE REAL TEST.

went, are making regular trips to Indian Head and Fort Washington.

Snow and Misery in New York.

NEW YORK, January 5.—New York, after one of the coldest nights of the winter, is enveloped in a snowstorm today.

The sufferings of the night, induced by a minimum temperature of 9 degrees above and a biting wind, were intense in the poorer quarters. The municipal lodging house alone entertained nearly 300 persons, over a score of them women.

One man and two women fell from the waiting line at the lodging house and had to be taken to hospitals, suffering from exposure. One woman may die. A thinly clad wanderer was picked up dead on the street today. He had died from exposure.

Another unidentified man fell unconscious in the snow. He was taken to a hospital in a dying condition.

Cold Wave Grips Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Philadelphia today was in the grip of the coldest weather of the winter. The crest of the cold wave, which arrived from the west Monday night, passed this section during the night. A little warmer weather, with snow, is expected.

The weather bureau thermometer here registered a minimum temperature of 9 degrees above zero at 7 a.m., the lowest of the present season and equalling the coldest day of last winter. Zero weather is reported from the mountain districts of the state.

Following the warning sent out by the weather bureau yesterday all railroads and street car lines have prepared to meet conditions in the event of a heavy snowstorm. Snow from the last storm is still piled high in the city streets and along railroads. Another heavy fall is viewed with apprehension by the transportation companies.

Rivers and streams are frozen tight. There is little danger of floods, unless very warm weather, accompanied by heavy rains, sets in.

Warmer in Southwest.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., January 5.—Railroad schedules throughout western Missouri, Kansas and most of Oklahoma were demoralized today.

Telegraph and telephone wires were laden with sleet. Many were out of commission.

Temperatures slowly began climbing upward today.

The mercury reached the lowest mark of the season at Topeka this morning, registering 3 degrees below zero. In Kansas City it was zero. Southern Oklahoma reported 22 above zero.

This is unusually cold weather for Oklahoma. Vegetation there has been frozen.

Long Ice Gorge in Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 5.—Floating ice in the Mississippi river today added to the gorge which formed recently at Jefferson barracks. The gorge is now ten miles long.

The gauge in the river stood at 21.6 feet this morning, a rise of six inches in twenty-four hours. The two gorges between Jefferson barracks and Chester, Ill., continue to increase.

Sleet Falls in Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 5.—Delay to steam and elevated railroad trains today followed the stinging sleet storm of last night. A light rain, which froze as it fell, this morning made walking difficult and impeded street traffic.

Blizzard Passes Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., January 5.—The blizzard which prevailed throughout the night abated early today, followed by considerably lower temperature. Considerable damage to telegraph and telephone wires is reported.

Omaha's Coldest Day.

OMAHA, Neb., January 5.—At 7 o'clock a.m. the mercury registered 10 degrees below zero, the lowest of the winter in Omaha. Lincoln reported 14 below.

Third Visit of Fire Fiend.

CONNEAUT LAKE, Pa., January 5.—For the third time in as many years this summer resort was visited today by a serious fire. A majority of the prominent buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss estimated at \$50,000. The origin is not known.

## STARTS AN INQUIRY

Madriz Personally Investigating Killing of Americans.

TO FIX RESPONSIBILITY

Government Prosecutor Under a Cloud With Zelaya.

BATTLE WITH INSURGENTS

Gen. Vasquez Goes Forward to Meet Estrada's Army—Nicaragua Minister General Hits at United States.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, January 5.—President Madriz today began a personal investigation of the executions of the Americans Groce and Cannon, with the object of placing the responsibility. Salomon Selva, who served as government prosecutor before the court-martial, will be found jointly responsible with Zelaya, it is expected.

Admiral Kimball, in command of the United States naval force in Corinto harbor, has declined a gift of six steers tendered by President Madriz for the American sailors' mess.

Congress has passed a bill providing for the issue of paper money to the amount of \$10,000,000, to replace the \$12,000,000 in notes now in circulation.

Gen. Vasquez has left to assume command of the government forces at Acapulco, where an engagement with the insurgent army now moving westward may take place soon.

Members of the local Red Cross branch have gone to Bluefields, where remain many of the prisoners taken by Gen. Estrada in the battle of Rama.

Fling at Americans.

Minister General Baca, speaking at a banquet given in honor of Gen. Irias on the eve of his departure for Costa Rica, said:

"Everything against which the revolutionists rose the government of President Madriz has corrected; they have no pretext left for continuing the war, yet they have not put down their arms."

"I regret that their course is receiving encouragement in some quarters. Only yesterday the inhabitants of Granada groveled at the feet of minor officers of the United States, kissing the boots of mere cool passers."

Irias said he was leaving the country in order that the Madriz administration might be relieved of the suspicion of being under the influence of Zelaya's friends.

Gunboat Goes to Olivares.

At the request of the State Department the gunboat Vicksburg sailed from Corinto, Nicaragua, yesterday for Salina Cruz, Mexico, for the purpose of taking Jose de Olivares, United States consul at Managua, back to his post of duty. Mr. Olivares has been on leave of absence ever since the outbreak of hostilities in Nicaragua, but for over a month past has been in this city in close consultation with the officials of the State Department in regard to Nicaraguan affairs. He is now on his way to Managua to relieve Vice Consul Caldera, who has been in charge of the affairs of this government at that capital throughout the revolutionary period.

Mr. Olivares is thoroughly informed as to the views of the officers of the administration in regard to the situation in Nicaragua, present and prospective.

Corea at State Department.

Former Minister Corea of Nicaragua, who represents the Madriz interests at this capital, called at the State Department today and had a half-hour conference with Secretary Knox and Assistant Secretary Wilson. The State

Department officials were non-committal, but it is said that nothing of importance resulted from Mr. Corea's visit.

Mr. Corea is received unofficially and in the same capacity as the representative of the Estrada faction, Mr. Castillo.

A telegram from Vice Consul Caldera at Managua states that the family of Mr. Castillo is living in Managua, and has not been molested. Consul Caldera also states that the United States marine officers, who recently visited Granada, were received there with great enthusiasm.

Movements of Warships.

The gunboats Marietta and Tacoma have temporarily abandoned the patrol of the east coast of Nicaragua. The Tacoma arrived at Port Limon, Costa Rica, yesterday on her way to Bocas de Toro. The Marietta has arrived at the latter port. It is said at the Navy Department that there is no special significance in the movements of these vessels and that they have no bearing on the reported movement of Estrada's revolutionary army against the port of Greytown, now in the possession of government forces.

HUSTON IS ARRESTED.

Former United States Treasurer Apprehended in Richmond Today.

RICHMOND, Va., January 5.—J. N. Huston, former United States treasurer, indicted for violation of the federal statutes in Washington, was arrested here today by Inspector Beale and taken to Washington.

GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Royal Edwards Tired of Life as Fugitive.

SEATTLE, Wash., January 5.—Saying he was sick and tired of being hounded by his guilty conscience, and of having the fear of arrest ever before him, Royal Edwards, aged twenty-one, confessed in a police court here yesterday that he was a fugitive from justice and was wanted by federal authorities for embezzling money order funds from the post office at Harrisburg, Pa. Impressed by the prisoner's appearance, the police judge was about to order his release on a disturbance charge, when he asked Edwards if he had ever been in trouble before. Looking the judge squarely in the eyes, Edwards replied:

"Ever since December a year ago I have been a fugitive from justice for embezzling \$1,400 from a post office substation. I am sick of being unable to look myself in the face and want to go back to stand trial for the \$1,400 which I stole."

He was turned over to the federal authorities.

MAROONED IN DESERT.

Train Due January 1 at Salt Lake Detained by Storm.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, January 5.—Train No. 4 on the San Pedro, Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad, due here from Los Angeles January 1, is marooned in the desert, five miles from Caliente, Nev., the track on both sides having been torn out by the flood of last week. The train is carrying in the neighborhood of 150 passengers. Plenty of provisions are on hand, and there is no danger of suffering from lack of food.

Ties are being torn from the tracks and used as fuel with which to make steam for heating the cars.

As soon as wagons can reach the stalled train, a matter of three or four days, the passengers will be taken to Barley, where a train will be waiting to bring them to Salt Lake. Every one on the train is reported well and fairly comfortable.

Sanity Restored; Money Gone.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., January 5.—John Sudbrink, who has been insane since he was injured two years ago while working as a brakeman on the Big Four, has been restored to sanity by an operation on his skull, only to be told that \$16,000 damages obtained from the company has been expended in medical treatment.

## NOT AGAINST TAFT OR PART POLICY, SAY INSURGENTS

House Members Amazed at  
Published Plan to Whip  
Them Into Line.

WILL HOLD A MEETING  
TO DISCUSS THE MATTER

Likely to Take the Question Direct  
to President.

REFUSE TO BE COERCED

"Cannot Be Swerved From Their  
Course by Official Sop," Declares  
Mr. Murdock—Postmaster  
General Hitchcock's  
Position.

With amazement, in some cases bordering on anger, the insurgent republican members of the House read the published reports that they were to be singled out by the administration for punishment for their "rebellious conduct" as members of the majority party of the House.

Several of them were unparaphrasing in their denunciation of a policy which sought to punish a man for freedom and independence of thought and action, as they expressed it. Not a few were loth to believe that President Taft would lend his aid to an effort to administer castigation to them for supporting the very principles and policies for which they claimed the party itself stood pledged.

Representative Madison of Kansas expressed a view of the matter to which several of his associates subscribed. He said:

"We insurgents, as we are called, are not against Taft or his policies. We are unanimously, I believe, in favor of every leading reform to which the President and the republican party are committed. For instance, I am in favor of postal savings, conservation of natural resources, regulation of injunction, reform of federal court procedure, government regulation and control of industrial and carrying corporations, the publication of campaign funds and other reforms. Most of the other insurgents are for these same things."

Denounced as Slanderous.

"It is slanderous to say that we can be swerved from the course of supporting the reforms by the withholding of any official patronage by anybody, or be induced to support this or that proposition by the offering of official sop of any kind. We are committed to the principles which I have enumerated, because we believe they are right and not because President Taft or anybody else is for or against them."

"It is not the insurgents of the House, but men like Aldrich and Cannon whom the President will have to induce to support their policies. The insurgents are for them already, and have been all the time."

Representative Norris of Nebraska added his approval of the above declaration, as did Representative Hayes of California, who said that his right was solely against the rules of the House and its present organization. Upon the latter proposition, said Mr. Hayes, he was ready to go the full limit and fight to the finish. It was the independence of the representative in Congress which he was contending for, he said.

Senator Cummins said that he had expressed his views on the subject to the Post Office Department or any other government department in regard to his patronage. His recommendation, he said, had been to deny the statements, and had been acted upon wherever he furnished them.

Insurgents to Hold Meeting.

A meeting of the insurgent republicans of the House will be held soon to discuss the situation. Representative Hayes stated this afternoon that no meeting would be called by him before next week.

"I think the boys had better have a chance to cool off," he said. "Some of them are pretty warm, you know."

Mr. Hayes said that when he read today the published accounts of what purported to be the administration's attitude toward the insurgents of the House, he did not believe it. He considered the proposition so suicidal from the standpoint of the administration that it was incredible. Mr. Hayes took occasion to deny the statements published today in which he was quoted as saying that he "could see Presidents Taft's finish if he persisted in upholding Cannon." He used no such language, he said.

There are some conservative members of the House, who take the view that the administration will err if it punishes republicans solely because they do not affiliate with the House organization. They insist that if the President metes out punishment by withholding federal patronage it should be done only in the cases of those who are openly hostile to the administration, such as Senators La Follette of Wisconsin and Bristow of Kansas, who have attacked the administration through the columns of publications which they control.

At the meeting of the insurgents an effort will be made to devise ways and means to meet the situation. The indications are that a decision will be reached to take the case to the President, and find out from him direct just what his intentions may be.

Insurgents charge that the information has been conveyed to the White House that they are hostile to President Taft's legislative program, and that this may account for the attitude taken by Mr. Taft on the question of patronage. Speaking for the insurgents today, Representative Miller of Minnesota said: "There is no ground so far as known for reports that the men who are hostile to the House organization are enemies of the President's policies. I am a friend

(Continued on Second Page.)

## BALLINGER-PINCHOT CONTOVERSY TO BE SUBJECT OF INQUIRY

Effect of Resolution Introduced  
Today in Both Houses  
of Congress.

JOINT COMMITTEE IS TO  
HAVE MATTER IN CHARGE

Action in the Case Is Deferred  
Until Tomorrow.

SPEECHES MADE IN SUPPORT

Senator Jones and Representative Humphrey, respectively, explain necessity for rigid investigation—Demand for Light on Merits of Disputation.

Investigation of the Department of the Interior and the bureau of forestry by a committee of twelve, six to be appointed by the Vice President from the Senate and six to be selected by the Speaker from the House of Representatives, is called for in a resolution which was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Jones of Washington.

Pointing out that the matter was an important one and that the resolution was a long one that ought to receive careful consideration, Senator Lodge asked that the resolution be simply printed and lie on the table, to be taken up tomorrow. And that course was adopted.

Provisions of Resolution.

The resolution providing for a general and thorough investigation of the Interior Department and of the forestry bureau declares:

"That a special committee of twelve members be appointed, six of whom shall be designated by the President of the Senate from the members of that body, and six of whom shall be designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the members of that body, which committee is hereby empowered and directed to make a thorough and complete investigation of the administration and conduct of the Interior Department, its several bureaus, officers and employees, touching or relating to the reclamation, conservation, management and disposal of the public lands of the United States, or any lands held in trust by the United States for any purpose, including all the natural resources of such lands, and said committee is authorized and empowered to make any further investigation touching said department, its bureaus, officers or employees, and of the forestry bureau, its officers or employees, as it may deem desirable."

May Sit During Recess.

"Said committee is hereby empowered to sit and act during the recess of Congress and during the session of either or both Houses of Congress, to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers by subpoena, or otherwise, to swear such witnesses and take their testimony under oath, and in writing, to obtain documents, papers and other information from the several departments of the government, or any bureau thereof, to employ stenographers and make a record of all evidence received by the committee, and to keep a record of its proceedings, and to employ such assistants, legal and otherwise, as may be deemed necessary. All the costs and expenses of said investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives."

"All hearings by said committee shall be open to the public. The committee shall report to Congress. The committee shall take and their findings and conclusions thereon. Any person refusing to obey the process of said committee, or refusing to answer any questions propounded by the committee, or refusing to appear before the committee, or refusing to produce documents or papers, or refusing to testify, shall be held in contempt of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to try and determine any such charges of contempt."

Lauds Secretary Ballinger.

In urging the investigation, Senator Jones lauded Secretary Ballinger, pointing to the fact that his career up to the time he became Secretary of the Interior was above suspicion, and declaring that he had been the first of the conservationists to set out a definite and comprehensive program of legislation for the conservation of natural resources.

"The press and magazines of the country for several months," he declared, after pointing to the high public service which has characterized the history of the United States government, "have been filled with charges against the present Secretary of the Interior and his conduct of the office he holds. These charges range from petty insinuations and innuendoes to direct charges of misfeasance and malfeasance in office, which, if true, show that he has most unworthily disgraced his trust. A moment's reflection should cause an honest and fair-minded man to hesitate to accept such charges against a man whose whole life heretofore has been one of the highest repute and against whom no dishonorable charge has ever been made in either private or public life. Such a man is the present Secretary of the Interior. He is over fifty years of age, an honored graduate of Williams College and a lawyer of distinction. He came to our state in 1889 and has lived there ever since."

Judge for Four Years.

"He was a superior judge for four years, and mayor of the city of Seattle, and his administration of that office has been a model for his successors. He accepted the office of commissioner of the general land office at the urgent solicitation of President Roosevelt and of Secretary Gifford, who knew personally his sterling character and exceptional ability. He did not seek that office. He accepted his present position only upon the earnest solicitation of the President. He did not seek it. He meant nothing to him but hard work and poor pay. He accepted a large and lucrative law practice simply at the call of patriotic duty. "It is possible that he at once became the scoundrel and arch enemy of the people that he has been depicted in the